

Though time's long cycled years afar may run,  
The Law is Death, the goal is quickly won.

'And for the Law's sake now I freely leave  
This life. My body and my blood I give.  
I would not save my life to lose the Light,  
For losing life, I win to Wisdom's height.

'And should this offering raise me to the seat  
Of Buddha, then with pitying purpose meet,  
Mine shall it be to help you, Oh my friends,  
To walk the way that in Nirvana ends.'

"Then Laotopati laid him on the ground,  
And pierced his throat to give the yakcha blood,  
And from his bosom yielded up his heart,  
Whereat the stricken earth in terror shook,  
The sun was veiled before a sight so dire,  
And thunder pealed around a cloudless sky.  
Four other yakchas hastened to the spot  
And there devoured the body of the Saint.  
Which done, they rose and circled in the air,  
Thus crying to the thousand waiting kings,  
'With Laotopati, how can you compare,  
For his the last, the noblest sacrifice,  
By which alone is Buddhahood attained.'"

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### BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTES.

LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE. Par *D'Estournelles de Constant*. Paris: Colin, 1913. Pages 536. Price 5 fr.

M. d'Estournelles de Constant is a prominent figure of international significance. He has been one of the most active representatives in France of the ideas of arbitration and international peace. His visits to America were in the interest of international peace through the medium of a better understanding between Europe and America. His first visit was in 1902 when he was invited to assist at a Washington's birthday celebration in Chicago. He came again five years later at the invitation of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh to help in establishing the Society for International Conciliation. This association planned his third voyage in 1911. Hitherto he had not been farther west than Chicago, and his observations were confined to the most conspicuous features of the leading eastern centers. But now a more careful campaign was arranged according to which he was to receive personal introductions to leading men in literally all parts of the country who would help him in each case to as thorough a knowledge of conditions as would be possible in the allotted time. In this way he was able to gain a familiarity with people, customs, conditions and motives which few foreigners have succeeded in receiving. His fourth visit was made the next summer (1912) as a delegate to the French-American committee for the Champlain celebration. He has

much to say of the presidential campaign of that year, in which he took a peculiarly strong personal interest as he had been in the most intimate relations with both presidents, Roosevelt and Taft, on former visits. The first part of his book is devoted to a description of the country from Washington city to Texas and the Mexican frontier; California; from Seattle to Salt Lake City; Colorado; Lincoln and Kansas City; New Orleans; the twin cities of Minnesota; Madison and Milwaukee; Illinois and Ohio. He discusses the specially burning issues of each locality. The second part is devoted to a consideration of the problems of the future, city planning, education, Indians, negroes, religion, interstate and international commerce, closing with our duties with regard to the army and navy, our colonies, Panama and the nations of the world. In France this book may well be expected to serve the purpose for the better knowledge of American people and institutions which the Hon. James Bryce intended his *American Commonwealth* to serve to the English. It cannot be as instructive to Americans because its descriptive portions deal with what is here generally known. But Americans cannot fail to be interested in this delineation of themselves by the hand of a most genial and sympathetic critic.

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At the end of 1913 there appeared in Paris a volume entitled *Melanges Bémont*, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Bémont's career as a university teacher. The contents are entirely the work of his former students of the Ecole des Hautes-Etudes at the Sorbonne, and have to do with the history of England, whose politics and institutions have long been M. Bémont's specialty. Among these papers is the hitherto unpublished journal of the siege of Louisburg in 1758, found in the archives of the French Colonial Office by the talented specialist on French colonial subjects, M. Léon Jacob, who holds degrees in letters and law from the University of Paris and a diploma for superior studies in history and geography, and who is also a laureate of the Institute. M. Jacob has published several monographs, one of them being a study of how the Panama canal will affect the French colonies. His Bémont contribution consists of some fifty folio sheets of manuscript and is unsigned, but the context shows that the author was an officer of the little French garrison at Louisburg. It forms part of the collection of "Fortifications de l'Amérique Septentrionale," composed of documents, maps, plans, etc., relating to Louisburg, among which is another account of the siege, also unpublished, the official report of Marquis Desgouttes, who commanded the French naval forces. M. Jacob's monograph affords several curious glimpses of the military customs of those days. Thus on June 17, we are informed that "the general commanding the enemy sends the wife of our governor a present of two pine-apples," and we learn that the next day "Mme. de Drucour responds to the gift of the English general by sending him a French officer with some bottles of Bourgogne." But under the same date appears this line: "The English have captured one of our frigates and have sailed it by us so that we can see it." On July 6, the English admiral proposes to the French governor that he chooses in an out of the way corner of the town a refuge for "the ladies," which he promises "shall be specially respected." And the chronicler makes this very just comment: "It is impossible to conduct war on either side in a more courteous fashion."—THEODORE STANTON.